Meridian Mercury.

TRI-WEEKLY. MERIDIAN, MISS., TUESDAY MORNING JULY 6, 1881. $6.00 A YEAR

Railroad Director.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

A. L. RIVES, General Manager.
C. J. WALLER, Gen. Frt'g't & Pass. Ag't.

Mail train going North.

Leaves	Mobile,	10 20 P. M.
Arrives	Meridian,	3:05 A. M.
	Columbus, Ky.,	6:45 P. M.

South bound mail train.

Leaves	Columbus, Ky.,	7:45 A. M.
Arrives	Meridian,	10:00 P. M.
"	Mobile,	2:30 A. M.

Close connection made at Mobile, with Mobile & New Orleans Short Line and Mobile & Montgomery R'w'y. Through sleepers to New Orleans. Also, close connection made at Meridian with Alabama Great Southern R'w'y for all points North, and with Vicksburg & Meridian Road.

Local freight North 7:30 A. M. South 8:00 A. M. No freight received after 5 o'clock P. M.

W. T. DARNEY, Agent, Meridian, Miss

Alabama Great Southern Rail Road.

JOHN SCOTT, Gen'l Manager.
CHAS. B. WALLACE, Superintendent.
L. B. MORRISON, Gen. Freight & Pass. Ag't.

North bound mail train.

Leaves	Meridian,	5:20 A. M.
Arrives	Livingston,	6:45 "
"	Tuscaloosa,	9:57 "
"	Birmingham,	12:10 P. M.
"	Attalla,	2:11 "
"	Chattanooga,	7:20 "

South bound mail train.

Leaves	Chattanooga,	7:00 A. M.
Arrives	Attalla,	12:11 P. M.
"	Birmingham,	1:45 "
"	Tuscaloosa,	5:05 "
"	Livingston,	8:30 "
"	Meridian,	9:55 "

Connection at Chattanooga with Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R'w'y. Close connection at Meridian with Mobile & Ohio and Vicksburg & Meridian Roads. Through sleepers from Vicksburg to Cincinnati, via Jackson.

W. T. MORRIS, Agent. Meridian, Miss

Vicksburg & Meridian Rail Road.

E. F. RAWORTH, Gen'l Sup't.
GEO. D. LAWRENCE, General Passenger & Ticket Agent.

Westward bound mail train.

Leaves	Meridian,	10:30 p. m.
Arrives	Jackson,	5:50 A. M.
"	Vicksburg,	9.10 "

Eastward bound mail train.

Leaves	Vicksburg,	5:30 P. M.
Arrives	Jackson,	9:00 P. M.
"	Meridian,	3:45 A. M.

Makes close connection in this city with Alabama Great Southern Railroad. Through sleeping coaches over this road, from Vicksburg to Lynchburg.

J. T. TAYLOR, Agent. Meridian, Miss.

Alabama Central Rail Road.

J. M. BRIDGES, Gen. Sup't.
J. M. BEEBEE, Gen. Ag't.

Eastward bound mail train.

Leaves	Meridian,	4:35 A. M.
Arrives	Selma,	1:06 P. M.

Westward bound mail train.

Leaves	Selma,	12:00 M.
Arrives	Meridian,	8:30 P. M.

Makes close connection at Selma, with Selma, Rome & Dalton, and Western Roads.

C. BERNEY, Agent. Meridian, Miss

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

The Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists Digestion, Strengthens the System, Regulates the Bowels, Purifies the Blood. A Book sent free. Address 'Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, N.Y.

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Make from $250 to $500 per month selling goods for R. G. MUNDAY & CO. 39 Park Row, New York.

Send for Sales Catalogue and terms. Aug. 16, 1881—Weekly 1y.

Professional.

DR. J. H. GRIFFIN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over post-office, near new court-house.

DR. R. SON, (Formerly of New Orleans,) Dentist, Meridian, Miss. Office with Dr. Kirkland, over L. Rosenbaum's Furniture Store.

Feb 17

DR. HENRY HEARD, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON offers his services to the citizens of Meridian and vicinity. Office with Dr. E. E. Spinks, over McDonald & Micklebard's store, Johnson street.

March. 1, 1880.

EVANS, RAMSEY & SMITH, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, having entered into partnership for the practice of their profession, will attend to all business offered in any of the courts of the State, and in the Federal Courts. Office—In Meridian up-stairs, Watkins building, S. Evans' residence and office in Enterprise. June-19

THOS. H. WOODS, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR, Meridian, Mississippi. Having been relieved by resolution act of the Legislature of his office of District Attorney, will now have time to devote himself to the regular practice of his profession, and offers his services to those who seek them, in and out of the courts, in East Mississippi. 1ebt1

M. J. Thompson, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, having located in the city of Meridian, tender his services to the public in the various branches of his profession.

Office, Front St., up-stairs, over Lesser's shoe store.

March, 11, 1880—1yd&w.

W. G. GRACE, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Meridian Miss. Will attend to any legal business entrusted to or out of any of the Courts of East Mississippi, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts of the State at Jackson Miss. Office at the Court-House.

April 13th 1880.

DRS. SMITH & LOWRY, Surgeons and Physicians, Office over W. T. Price & Co., Drug Store. Dr. Lowry can be called at night, by ringing Drug Store bell.

Jan. 3, 1881.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD:

Shortest & Quickest Route to

LOUISVILLE

Connecting Closely for

CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND,

And all Points

NORTH & EAST.

Leave Meridian,		4 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt,		3 P. M.
Arrives at Louisville,		7:40 A. M.

Pullman cars to Humboldt connecting with through sleepers and coaches to Louisville.

THE ONLY ROUTE TO NEW ORLEANS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Leaves Meridian,	10:05 P. M.
Arrive in Mobile,	2:30 A. M.
Arrive in New Orleans,	10:00 A. M.

Purchase tickets at office of Mobile and Ohio Railroad and ask for them via. Humboldt and L. & N. R. R. For further information call on or address

H. M. LITTELL, Passenger Agt., 287 Main St. Memphis, Tenn. or C. P. ATMORE, G. P. A. Louisville, K.

6—15 1881.

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CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

Is prepared to contract for the erection of Brick and Frame Ware Houses, Mills, Factories, Stores and Dwellings, and all kinds of work in his line, in Meridian or any of the neighboring towns; near any of the railroads.

PRICES MODERATE AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

All orders or communications directed to P. O. Box 76, will be attended to promptly. Brick for sale at all times at the Kiln.

May 13—1y.

HALE STREET GROCERY

Cor. Hale & Sidney St's.

—BY—

M. P. HICKMAN & SON.

Dealers in choice Family groceries, fruits, vegetables &c., in their season.

They make a specialty of the choicest selected patents, such as cincinnatus butter, choice sugar and tobacco. The public may rely upon the purity of all articles they sell.

They sell whiskey by the pint and whiskey by the gallon, and keep the best Kentucky whiskey Cheap for cash.

They invite public patronage and use conscientious way on give satisfaction.

June 16—Sept4w.

President Garfield Shot.

GUITTEAU, OF CHICAGO, A DISAPPOINTED OFFICE-SEEKER THE ASSASSIN.

GREAT EXCITEMENT THROUT THE COUNTRY. TEN PROMPTLY JAILED. THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION MORE HOPEFUL.

Washington, July 2.

President Garfield was shot this morning at the Baltimore and Potomac depot while on his way to New England. He received one ball in the arm and one between the hip and kidneys. Five physicians are in attendance, and have probed for the ball without success. He is dangerously wounded, but may recover.

The shooting was done by a medium man about five feet seven inches in height. He refuse to give his name, but it is said by persons who claim to know him that his name is Guiteau, and that he is ex-Consul to Marseilles. The man was arrested immediately and carried to police headquarters and was subsequently removed to jail. The shooting occurred in the ladies' room of the depot immediately after the President had entered walking arm and arm with the Secretary Blaine on their way to the Secretary Blaine on their way to the limited express train, which was about ready to leave. Secretary Blaine on hearing the pistol shots, two in number, rushed in the direction from which they came with the view of arresting the assailant. Before reaching the man he noticed the President fall and turned to him and lifted him up. By a short took effect, the first in the left arm and the second just above the right hip and kidneys. Physicians probed for the ball unsuccessfully. Two companies of regulars were ordered from the barracks and have been posted around the Executive Mansion. Great excitement prevails and the streets are all thronged with anxious inquirers, eager to learn the condition of the President. The shooting occurred in the presence of fifty or sixty ladies. The President is conscious [illegible] pain of any kind as yet what the result will be. But the surgeons are of the opinion that the wounds are not necessarily fatal. The following dispatch has been sent to Mrs. Garfield in Hotel Elberton, Longbranch, N. J.:

"The President wishes me to say to you from him that he has been seriously hurt, how seriously he cannot yet say. He is himself, and hops you will come to him soon. He sends love to you." [Signed]

A. F. ROCKWELL.

11:30—The President's condition has improved and his pulse which was 60 when he was raised to 63. As soon as it reaches 70, physicians will prce for the ball and will then be able to tel the nature of the wound.

The man who did the shooting is Chas Gitteau, an attorney at law of Chicago. He is a foreigner by birth and has been a very persistent applicant for a consulship, which was refused him by the President. He has haunted the Executive Mansion for two or three weeks, and has not getting what he wanted, it is believed, resulted in temporary aberration.

Department of State, Washington, July 2nd, 1881. James Russell Lowell, Minister, etc., London: The President of the United States was shot this morning by an assassin named Charles Guiteau. The weapon was a large sized revolver. The President had just reached the Baltimore & Potomac station at about twenty minutes past ninty, intending to visit a portion of his family, to leave on the limited express for New York. I rode in the carriage with him from the Executive Mansion, and was walking by his side when he was shot. The assassin was immediately arrested, and the President was conveyed to a private room in the station building and surgical aid at once summoned. He has now been removed to the Executive Mansion. The surgeons in consultation regard his wounds as very severe, but not necessarily fatal. His vigorous health gives strong hopes of his recovery. He has not lost consciousness for a moment. Inform our Minister in Europe. (Signed) JAMES BLAINE, Secretary of State.

The following official bulletin with regard to the condition of the President has just been issued:

2:30 p. m.—The reaction from the shock of the injury has been very great. He is suffering intense pain, and it is thought best not to disturb him by making any exploration for the ball until consultation at 3 p. m.

(Signed) D. W. PRIES, M. D.

The following physicians are in consultation at the Executive Mansion: Drs. Bliss, Ford, Huntington, Woodward, Townsend, Lincoln, Reyburn, Norris, Purvis, Patterson, Surgeon General Barnes and Surgeon C. ment Walker.

The District jail situated at the eastern extremity of the city was visited by the newspaper press reporters shortly after 11 o'clock for the purpose of obtaining an interview with Charles Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. The officers refused admittance to the building, stating as a reason that they were acting under instructions from Attorney General MacVeagh, which were that no one be admitted to see the prisoner. Information had reached them that a monument to mob the jail was contemplated, and a large guard of regular troops and metropolitan police was momentarily expected to repel any attack which might be made.

Charles Guiteau is about 39 years of age and supposed to be of French descent. He is about five feet five inches in height, sandy complexion, is slightly set weighing more than one hundred and twenty-five pounds. He wears a mustache and light thin whiskers,—has drunken cheeks, and eyes far apart which often a question of, as officials describe it, a vacant appearance. The talk in question goes to his opinion that Guiteau is a Chicago Communist, and stated that he has nothing to be a peculiarity of nearly all murderers that their eyes are set far apart. Guiteau, he said, proves no exception to the rule. It is stated that two or three weeks ago Guiteau went to the jail for the purpose of visiting it, but was refused admittance on the ground that it was not visitors days." He at that time manifested the same air [illegible] and said that he came from Chicago. When brought to the jail to-day he was addressed by the officer who had previously refused to admit him. Mutual recognition took place, Guiteau saying: "You are the man that would not let me go through the jail some time ago." The only other remark he made before being placed in jail that General Sheriff was would arrive at the jail soon.

The following letter was taken from the prisoner's pocket at police headquarters:

"July 2d, 1881. The White House. The President's death was a and necessity, but it will unite the Republican party and save the Republic. Life is a funny dream and it matters when one goes. A human life is of small value during the war, thousands of brave boys went down without a tear. I presume the President was a Christian and that he will be happier for his troubles than here. It will be so worse for Mrs. Garfield, dear soul, to part with her husband the way than by natural death. He is liable to go at any time, any way. I had an ill will towards the President. His death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer, a theologian, and a politician. I am a stalwart of the stalwarts. I was with Gen. Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. I have some papers for the press which I shall leave with Byron Andrews and his ex-journalists, 1430 N. of New York Avenue. I am going to jail. [Signed] CHAS GUITEAU.

The papers referred to have not been given for publication. Byron Andrews, who is the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean says that while a package of papers is in the hands of the police, accompanied by a note addressed to himself (Andrews), he has no personal acquaintance with Guiteau and never heard of his existence until this morning. From what he has gathered from them, Andrews believes that Guiteau is from Freeport, Ill.

The following letter was found in the street shortly after Garfield's arrest, the envelope revealed and addressed to Gen. Sherman of his first assistant in charge of the War Department:

"To Genera' Sherman—I have just shot the President. I shot him several times as I wished him to go as early as possible. His death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer, a theologian, and a politician. I am a stalwart of the stalwarts. I was with Gen. Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. I have some papers for the press which I shall leave with Byron Andrews and his ex-journalists, 1430 N. of New York Avenue. I am going to jail. Please order out your troops and take possession of the jail at once.

Respectfully,
CHARLES GUITTEAU."

On receiving the above, Gen. Sherman gave it the following endorsement:

"Headquarters of the Army. Washington D. C., July 2, 1881.—11 a. m.—The letter was handed me this minute by Maj. William J. Twining, U. S. Engineer, commissioner of the District of Columbia, and Maj. Wm. G. Brock, chief of police. I dont know the writer, never heard of, or saw, him to my knowledge, and hereby return it to the keeping of the above named parties as a testimony in the case. [Signed]

"W. T. Sherman, Gen."

"Executive Mansion, 1. p. m.—The President is somewhat restless, but is suffering less pain, pulse 112, some nausea and vomiting has recently occurred, considerable hemorrhage has taken place from the wound. D. W. BLISS."

The following dispatch has been sent:

"Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881.—To Hon. C. A. Arthur, Vice-President, New York: At this hour (1 p. m.) the President's symptoms are not regarded as unfavorable, but no definite assertions can be given until after probing the wound at 3 o'clock. There are strong grounds for hope, and at the same time great anxiety as to the final result.

[Signed] JAMES G. BLAINE."

3:10 p. m.—The condition of the President is more unfavorable, and it is believed internal hemorrhage has commenced.

2:30 p. m.—The President's condition is more unfavorable. Dr. Bliss, with an old family physician of the President, says that he has but few chances of recovery, and that he may not live 12 hours.

3:45 p. m.—Official bulletin has been furnished since one o'clock. The condition of the President has been growing unfavorable since that time. Internal hemorrhage has taken place, and the gravest fears are felt in the result.

3 p. m.—Hon. Samuel Scrabegger, who just left the bedside of the President, says there seems to be absolutely no hope of his recovering. His symptoms are growing more and more alarming, and his death is thought to be very near.

The following message has just been sent from the Executive Mansion:

Washington.—Hon. Chester A. Arthur, Vice-President, New York:—At this hour, half past 12 ree, the symptoms of the President are not favorable, and the anxiety deepens. [Signed] JAS. G. BLAINE.

4:00 p. m.—The following bulletin has just been issued:

The President's condition is somewhat less favorable, evidence of internal hemorrhage being distinctly recognizable; pulse 124, temperature 99.6. The surface [illegible] pain, but is [illegible] sleep. (Signed) D. BLISS, M. D.

There is a theory which has many adherents that the attempted assassination was not the work of a lunatic, but the result of a plot much deeper and darker than has been suspected. It is cited in support of this theory that Guiteau arranged beforehand with a hackman to be in readiness to drive him swiftly in the direction of the Congressional Cemetery as soon as he made his appearance on returning from the depot. In the meantime he had left a bundle of papers in the hands of a boy with the idea of creating a belief in his insanity in the event of his capture. Guiteau said on his way to jail that the President's assassination was premeditated and that he went to Long Branch for the purpose of shooting him there and was deterred by the unfeabled condition of Mrs. Garfield, which appeared so strongly to his sense of humanity that he came back without carrying out his intentions. Those by whom Guiteau has been examined since the shooting say that he shows no symptoms of insanity, and that it is understood that the letter which has already been telegraphed addressed "To the White House" is the only document in the collection which supports the theory of insanity. It is reported that Guiteau had an accomplice whose description is in the hands of the police and that further developments are anxiously looked for.

Dr. Townsend, health officer of the District, in conversation this afternoon, said: "I found the President, when I arrived at the Baltimore and Potomac depot, about five minutes after the shooting occurred, in a vomiting and fainting condition. I had his head lowered, which had been elevated by attendants, and administered aromatic spirits of ammonia and brandy to revive him. This had the desired effect, and the President regaining consciousness, was [illegible] pain. He replied in the right leg and foot. He then examined the wounds, introducing his fingers, which caused slight hemorrhage. I then decided to have him brought up at once. Shortly after getting there, Drs. Smith and Purvis arrived, and upon consultation it was decided to remove him to the White House.

Dr. Smith and himself accompanied the President in an ambulance to the White House, where another examination was made, and stimulants again administered. An ineffectual attempt was made to trace the course of the wound, and [illegible] the President was suffering so much pain that a hypodermic injection of morphine was administered. Dr. Townsend left the President shortly afterwards, and he had revived. The Doctors said at 2 p. m. that he could not give an intelligent opinion as yet, but pronounces the wound dangerous but not necessarily fatal.

6:45 p. m.—The President is now sleeping quietly; he dropped to sleep about fifteen minutes since.

A bulletin issued at the Executive Mansion at 6 p. m. says: The President has slept a few moments, but is manifestly weaker. His pulse is 140 and feeble. He is mentally clear, conversing intelligently when permitted to do so.

The following was sent at 6 p. m. to Hon. Chester A. Arthur, Vice-President New York City: At this hour, 6 p. m., the condition of the President is very alarming. His failing strength, and [illegible] may be apprehended. (Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

Executive Mansion, 6:30 p. m.—The President failed a good deal between four and six, and has been no perceptible change in his condition since the latter hour. The engineer of the special train which is bearing Mrs. Garfield to Washington broke a piston rod at Bowie, but another engine has been sent, and the delay will not be great.

6:45 p. m.—Mrs. Garfield has arrived. She was at once conducted to her husband.

6:30 p. m.—The President is under the influence of morphine and is consequently suffering much less pain than he was earlier in the day, but that his condition is critical in the extreme cannot be doubted. He will not survive an hour unless some almost miraculous change takes place in his condition very soon.

7:40 p. m.—The President's condition is not perceptibly changed either for better or worse. His voice is strong, his mind is unimpaired and he talks freely with those around him.

8:25 p. m.—The President is again sinking and there is little if any hope.

The following telegram has just been sent to Vice President Arthur:

Mrs. Garfield has just arrived, a quarter before seven o'clock. The President was able to recognize and converse with her, but in the judgment of his physicians he is rapidly sinking. (Signed) JAS. G. BLAINE.

The following was received at 8 p. m.:

Blaine, Secretary, Washington: Telegram received. Express to Mrs. Garfield the profound sympathy of this Legation. The Queen has sent to inquire and express solicitude. LOWELL.

10:30 p. m.—The President's symptoms continue to grow more favorable, and no apprehension is now ground for hope. His temperature is now normal, his pulse has fallen four beats since the last official bulletin, and the absence of blood in the discharge from the bladder shows that the organ is not injured, a fact been feared. Dr. Edward Thornton and Mr. Victor Drummond called upon the Secretary, who was in attendance upon the President at the Executive Mansion, between four and five o'clock, and delivered to him a copy of the following dispatch, with many expressions of deep sorrow at the great tragedy:

"London, July 2, 6 p. m.—Thornton, Washington: Is it true that President Garfield has been shot at? It is expected at once. Telegraph reports of Her Majesty's government, and the request that the report that he has sustained [illegible] injury is not true. [Signed] GRANVILLE. Foreign Office, London."

The following telegram has been received by Secretary Blaine and General Sherman:

"New York, July 2.—Your telegram, with its deplorable news, did not reach me promptly, owing to my absence. I am profoundly shocked at the news, and hope you express a relief some fear of the horror of first announcement. I wait for further intelligence with the greatest anxiety. Express to the President and those about him my great grief and sympathy, in which the [illegible] American people will join. (Signed) C. A. Arthur."

"New York, July 2.—Blaine, Secretary: Your 6:45 telegram is very distressing. I still hope for more favorable tidings, and ask you to keep me advised. Please do not fail to express to Mrs. Garfield my deepest sympathy. (Signed) C. A. ARTHUR."

Governor's Island, July 2. Gen. W. T. Sherman: I trust that the result of the assault upon the life of the President to-day may not have fatal consequences, and that in the interest of the country the act may be shown to have been that of a mad man. Thanks for your dispatch and for your promise of further information. (Signed) W. S. HANCOCK.

The following dispatch has been received by Secretary Blaine from to Gen. Grant:

Elberon, N. J.: Please watch me the condition of the President, the news received conflicts. I hope the most favorable may be confirmed. Express to the President my deep sympathy, and hope that he may speedily recover. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

8:30 p. m.—The President is sleeping pleasantly and is more composed. Pulse 124, temperature 99.6. Respiration above normal, otherwise symptoms are more regular. (Signed) D. W. BLISS.

9:20 p. m.—The President has had a little within the past three quarters of an hour, and his condition is much more favorable. He is composed and cheerful. About [illegible] to rally beautifully. Hopes [illegible] are the indications [illegible] there is a chance of recovery. Well then, replied the President, "we will take that chance." The President is still sleeping.

10 p. m.—The Secretary has received from Sir Edward [illegible] British Minister, the following [illegible] London, 10:25 p. m.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, Washington: The Queen desires that you will [illegible] sympathy upon the President's [illegible] earnest hope for [illegible] Society wishes for further reports as to his condition. GRANVILLE.

10:30 p. m.—Postmaster-General James has just sent the following telegram to New York:

Secretary Blaine has just called me to Foreign Minister that at this hour, 10 the President's condition is [illegible] to the judgment of all his attending physicians. The change is [illegible] hopeful.

11 p. m.—The following official bulletin has just been issued: The President [illegible] is resting quietly, and was [illegible] pulse 124, temperature 99.6, respiration 20. All the symptoms are [illegible] (Signed) D. W. BLISS.

Mrs. Garfield, although still weak from her recent illness and shocked by the suddenness of grief which has come to her, has behaved since her arrival with wonderful age and self-control. She is very fond of her husband. Not only has she [illegible] way to the terror and grief which she necessarily feels, but she has been constantly by the President's side encouraging him with her presence and sympathy and giving [illegible] aid so far as it has been in her power to do.

1 a. m.—The following bulletin has just been issued: The improvement in the President's condition which began early in the evening has since been carried up to this hour. His temperature and respiration are now normal, and his pulse has now fallen to 120. The attending physicians regard all his symptoms as favorable, and a more hopeful feeling prevails.

JOEL. F. WALKER, President. W. W. GEORGE, Cashier.

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Feb. 11—6m.

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May 23-tf.